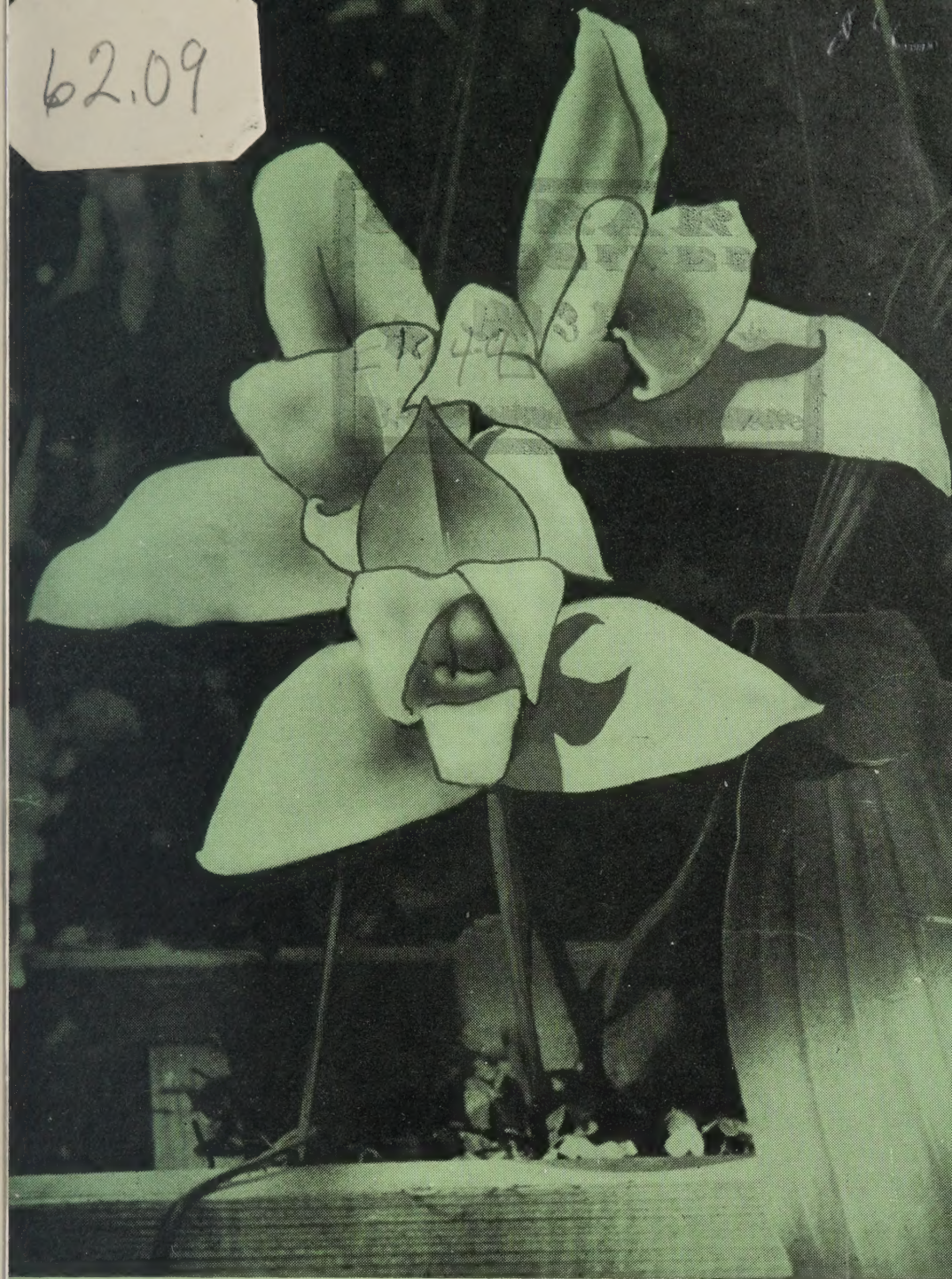


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Lycaste Skinneri

1949

A Catalog
of
ORCHIDS

EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES

"It's Different"



Dear Amateur Gardener,

We have now the Dr. White's book,
(American Child Culture) which we
recommend for your library. Price 6.00
plus tax .18 cents - \$6.18.

MAIL vs. PERSONAL SELECTION

Wherever possible, we wish to encourage personal selection of plants, experience having shown that this procedure gives the maximum in satisfaction and pleasure. However, we stand ready at all times to render telephone and mail service, and our salesmen are instructed to take the utmost care in such cases to select the very finest plants in stock. Telephone orders may be given by dialing ARizona 3-6528 or BRighton 0-4604. For those wishing to visit our nurseries in person, we are located just off Sunset Boulevard, one-half mile west of Sepulveda, in Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles.

In addition to our outstanding reputation as growers and collectors of species Orchids, we take pride in one of the most complete retail offerings of Cymbidium Orchids in the West. We are also noted for our unique collections of Hibiscus, Fuchsias, and rare vines and shrubs, for which we have long served as California headquarters.

Visitors are welcome to our experimental gardens and lath houses, open to the public daily from 9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., Sundays from 10:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

HOW TO ORDER

Orders for shipment to all parts of the United States will be accepted for forwarding by express, at purchaser's risk. Transportation charges will be collect, in every case.

In sending in your order, please write or print plainly, showing size and price in each case. Please specify whether substitutions are desired in the event we should be temporarily out of stock on the item ordered.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Packing will be done as lightly as possible consistent with safety. We make a 10% charge for packing orders under \$50.00.

We exercise the greatest care to have all plants true to name, but all merchandise is sold with the understanding that liability shall be limited to the sum paid.

We do not solicit shipping orders for an amount less than \$5.00. No C.O.D. shipments, please send check with order.

California customers please include 2½% sales tax.

We also have an extensive collection of Cymbidiums in addition to those listed—both larger clumps, and newer and rarer varieties. If interested in these, write for quotations, stating what is wanted. Better still, come and visit the Nursery if possible.

CULTURE OF CYMBIDIUMS

In our opinion, it is less difficult to grow *Cymbidium* Orchids well and have an abundance of flower than it is to grow, for example, Azaleas, Gardenias and tuberous Begonias, particularly in Southern California with our hot sun and dry air. We will deal first with their cultivation in the ground under the light shade of Oaks or other trees which do not throw too dense a shade, or better still in lathhouses. Where there is any question as to proper drainage of the soil, it is important to raise the beds about twelve or eighteen inches, putting underneath two or three inches of crushed rock or pea gravel to insure perfect drainage. The soil should be about half light loam and half leaf mold, with the admixture of some bone meal or *well-rotted* cow or steer manure if obtainable. When the plants are set in the ground, care being exercised to keep the pseudo bulbs well above the ground, and in no case too deep, the surface of the ground should be covered with either peat, bean straw, or leaf mold so that the roots will always be cool and moist under the mulch. The beds must not be cultivated as the roots are just below or on the surface.

In the Summertime the plants are benefitted by sprinkling overhead in the mornings. This overhead sprinkling should not take place late in the day, otherwise water may settle in the new growth and remain there overnight, which sometimes results in the rotting of the new growths. This overhead sprinkling should not be confused with irrigation, which is an entirely distinct operation. The plants should be copiously watered in the Summertime and never be allowed to become dry, nor should the soil ever get into a soggy condition, as free and perfect drainage is essential to the well-being of *Cymbidiums*. The matter of how often to water naturally depends on weather conditions; hot days and drying winds, the character of the soil, the age and size of the plants, etc., etc. In the coastal regions the plants will not require as constant watering as in the hotter interior regions. Normally, near the coast, particularly if there is a good cool mulch all over the ground, one thorough soaking a month will usually prove sufficient. Further inland, in hot weather, the plants may require soaking every week or ten days. Plants in containers, especially clay pots, of course, will require water much more frequently. One cardinal rule must invariably be observed—never water if the soil is already wet. These remarks do not apply to light overhead sprinkling to moisten the foliage and cool

the air. An overhead sprinkling system with pipes below the roof throwing a fine, misty spray will prove distinctly beneficial, especially in areas with strong summer heat. During unusually hot weather, the sprinklers can be turned on once or several times a day, thereby increasing atmospheric moisture, which is so desirable.

CULTIVATION IN POTS, TUBS OR BOXES

Where the plants are grown in containers, it is highly important to provide plenty of drainage in the bottom of the container. Rocks, broken crocks, or pea gravel should be placed in the bottom of the container to one-fourth to one-third of the depth of the pot or tub. The same soil mixture as designated for the beds outside can be used for the containers. If, after filling the pot or tub with water, it flows through immediately and does not stay on the surface, that is an indication that so far as drainage is concerned the compost is about correct. If, on the other hand, after watering, the water remains on top of the soil, it is a sign that there is not enough drainage or that the compost is too heavy.

HARDINESS OF CYMBIDIUMS TO COLD

These Orchids are considerably more resistant to cold than many plants which fill our gardens. They will endure several degrees of frost without damage when the tops of Geraniums, Heliotrope, Nasturtiums, etc., show the effects of cold.

By having several varieties, Cymbidiums can be had in flower in your garden from December until the end of July, or even the beginning of August. The early blooming varieties such as *Tracyanum* and its Hybrids usually come into flower in December, and *C. Lowianum* being one of the latest bloomers of them all is sometimes carrying flower until the middle of August. These beautiful Orchids are easily grown. They increase in size and beauty every year, it not being uncommon for an old plant to carry as many as fifteen to twenty flower spikes, the flowers themselves on the plants lasting from six to twelve weeks and lasting also for several weeks when cut or brought into the house, so it is no wonder that the demand for them is increasing day by day, so much so that up to now the demand has been running ahead of the supply, particularly for the newer and rarer varieties.

CYMBIDIUM ORCHIDS

Varieties below are selected for free blooming qualities and vigorous growth. These are strong, healthy divisions of flowering size averaging three to five pseudo bulbs in five and six-inch pots. They can be shipped out of the pots if desired to save weight. All stock subject to prior sale. We believe we have



enough of the varieties listed below to meet all demands. However, should we sell out of a variety may we substitute? In which case we will send as near the same color as possible and of the same, or greater, value.

Since most of these Orchids are hybrids the colors given are only an approximation of what they may be; we cannot guarantee the colors. However, all of them are beautiful.

BUTTERFLY. (Lowio-Grandiflorum X Insigne Sanderi). Mid-season greenish yellow, buff-yellow or tan. Exceptionally free flowering. \$10.00 up.

CALIROSE. (Caliph X Insigne "Rosemary"). Early to mid-season. One of the darkest, rose to rose red. \$10.00 to \$15.00 per bulb, according to quality.

CERES. (Insigne X L-Ansonii). Mid-season. Dusty Rose to Indian Red, large, long lasting flowers. Free blooming. \$15.00 up.

CURLEW. (Butterfly & Alexanderi). Mid-season. Quite variable. Bright colors, light to deep yellow, silvery pink to rose, sometimes bronze. \$15.00 up.

EAGLE (Alexanderi & Gottianum). Mid-season. Variable, generally a pastel shade, Ivory, yellow, light pink or light green, deeper markings on lip. \$10.00 up.

DOREEN. (Doris X Pauwelsii). Early season. Generally bronze, dark lip. \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bulb according to quality.

DORIS. (Insigne X Tracyanum). Very early bloomer. Mostly shades of bronze or yellow bronze. \$5.00 to \$15.00 per bulb according to quality.

ENCHANTRESS. (Erica Sander X. Erin). Mid to late season. Usually green with red lip. Very fine thing. \$10.00 per bulb.

ERICA SANDER. (Grandiflorum X Pauwelsii). Early to Mid-season. Light to deep yellow, chartreuse or green. Long arching sprays. \$15.00 up.

FRIVOLITY. (Ceres X Wheatear). Mid-season to late. Many lovely colors, light to deep pink, cream, canary yellow to chrome yellow, light green, chartreuse to deep green or bronze. \$15.00 up.

GATTONENSE. (Lowianum X Tracyanum). Early bloomer. Very prolific. A greenish yellow with dark lip. \$5.00 per bulb.

HUGH EVANS (Lowianum X Curlew). Mid-season to late. Greenish yellow, chartreuse or green, with an occasional greenish bronze, always with bright crimson or scarlet lip. \$3.00 to \$30.00 a bulb according to quality.

JESSICA. (Butterfly & Dryad). Mid-season. Light pink to rose, tan or golden brown. \$10.00 up.

LOWIANUM. (Species). Late blooming species. Chartreuse or green with orange or crimson lip. Flowers good keepers, sometimes lasting until July or August. \$10.00 up.

MADELEINE. (Insigne Sanderi X Pauwelsii). Mid-season. Variable, yellow to orange or bronze, light pink to deep pink or rose. Tall arching sprays. \$10.00 up.

MERLIN. (Dryad X Alexanderi). Mid-season, variable. Clear yellow, greenish yellow or bronze, sometimes pink or rose. \$10.00 up.

MOIRA. (Pauwelsii X Tracyanum). Early to mid-season. Greenish-bronze, golden tan or yellow. Free flowering. \$10.00 up.

PALERMO. (Mem. P. W. Janssen X Jungfrau). Mid-season. Always pink, light to deep pink. Flowers of good texture and long lasting. \$10.00 up.

PERI. (Pauwelsii Compte de Hemptine X Pres. Wilson). Mid-season. Long free flowering sprays, fine dark yellow, bronze or chartreuse with red lip. \$15.00 to \$50.00 per bulb.

RICHMOND. (Erica Sander X Lisbane). Early to mid-season. Mostly shades of yellow or green. \$5.00 to \$15.00 per bulb according to quality.

SOPHISTRY. (Curlew X Francis Barbour). Mid-season. Wide color range, deep rose through yellow to ivory. \$5.00 to \$30.00 per bulb according to quality.

PAUWELSII. (Insigne X Lowianum). Mid-season. Always some shade of yellow, greenish yellow to bronzy yellow. Red markings on lip. Long arching sprays with up to 35 or 40 flowers on one spike. \$10.00 up.

PLOVER. (Lowio-grandiflorum X Pauwelsii). Mid-season. Another that is quite variable, yellow, greenish yellow, or greenish bronze. There are some very striking color combinations in this hybrid as the lip is likely to be banded with crimson, lavender-rose or wine color. \$15.00 up.

RESEDA. (Corncrake X Guelta). Early to mid-season, yellow or golden brown or reddish brown. \$10.00 up.

SYLVIA. (parentage unknown). Mid-season. Always a nice silvery pink. Exceptionally free flowering. \$10.00 up.

TRACYANUM. (species). Early flowering species. Strong vigorous grower. Flowers greenish bronze or golden brown, sometimes marked with rose. Spicy fragrance. \$10.00 up.

VEITCHII or EBURNEO-LOWIANUM. (Eburnium X Lowianum). Mid-season to late. Light yellow, greenish yellow, green or bronze. \$10.00 up.

ZEBRA. (Dryad X Insigne Sanderi). Mid-season. Always pink. Generally light pink. Some are almost white. Tall arching spikes with many flowers. \$10.00 up.

SPECIES ORCHIDS

Many of the Orchids (aside from Cymbidiums) which we grow and offer for sale are natives of Central and South America, most of them occurring naturally at relatively high elevations where the winter temperatures are much lower than near the coast. Consequently, a number of these orchids can be grown and flowered successfully under lath in those areas in Southern California which are not visited by sharp frosts. Two or three degrees of frost will not injure the hardier varieties. In most parts of the country, a greenhouse will be necessary.

CULTURE

One of the most important considerations is to keep the temperature as moist and cool as possible during warm weather. An overhead sprinkling system which gives a fine misty spray, and which can be turned on for a few minutes three or four times a day if possible, will prove a great help in keeping the plants in good condition, or the syringing overhead can be done by hand. We have for a good many years successfully grown various orchids in pots and hanging baskets outside in our lathhouses, where they have been exposed to continual rains during the wet season with no damage at all. During hot weather, orchids in pots and baskets should be syringed freely overhead and thoroughly soaked if they appear dry.

While as we say we have found various orchids to be quite happy outside, provided they are protected from the direct rays of the sun, it is still advisable to have a greenhouse or shelter of some kind in case an unusually severe frost occurs.

Any of the orchids which succeed in a lathhouse can also be grown in porches and patios, if they are protected from wind and hot sun and provided care is

taken to keep the plants from drying out. Nothing adds more to the charm and attraction of such places than a few pots or baskets of orchids in good flower. With the exception of Cattleyas which we grow in Osmunda fiber, most of our epiphytal orchids are grown in a compost of about half and half decayed leaf mold and broken down Osmunda. Most of the terrestrial orchids will succeed admirably in a compost of good light loam and leaf mold. *Laelia anceps*, *L. Autumnalis* and *L. Grandiflora*, we have been growing in our lathhouses for years in straight sphagnum moss. One very important factor in the cultivation of any orchid is to see that there is plenty of drainage material, such as broken crocks, etc., together with some charcoal in the bottom of the pot or basket.

Quotations are for plants of blooming size but not necessarily in flower or bud. The *GH* after an orchid indicates that it should be grown in the greenhouse with some heat in the winter. *LH* indicates that in the relatively frost free areas of Southern California, the plant can be grown in a lathhouse without heat, though it goes without saying that any of them can be grown in a greenhouse.

NOTE: We always have a number of orchids in stock which we do not list in this catalogue as we are constantly adding to our collection. We are always glad to answer inquiries on the subject.

BRASSIA VERRUCOSA. Flower spikes about two feet long. Sepals and petals greenish, blotched with black-purple, lip white, warted with black-green. Spring and early summer. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

CATASETUM SCURRA. Medium sized flowers in drooping racemes, pale green, very unusual. Late summer and autumn. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH.

CATTLEYA BOWRINGIANA. Central America. Stems nine to eighteen inches. Produces spikes with from five to fifteen flowers, rose purple with darker lip and lighter throat. Autumn. Pots \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA CITRINA. Dwarf habit, flowers pendant, borne singly—bright yellow, lip edged with white. Fragrant. Spring and summer. Pots or on logs \$5.00. GH. LH.

CATTLEYA DOWIANA. Flowers large, very handsome. Sepals and petals Nankeen yellow, crimson flushed beneath, lip crimson purple, streaked with gold. Late summer and autumn. \$12.50 up. GH.

CATTLEYA GASKELLIANA. Resembles *C. Mossiae* in habit but variable, flowers sweet-scented, sepals and petals white, rose flushed, lip amethyst purple, throat striated with yellow, color variable. Late summer. \$10.00 to \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA GIGAS. Habit similar to *C. Labiata*. Flowers very large, sepals and petals rose, lip crimson purple, with yellow marking in throat, very handsome. Summer. \$10.00 to \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA MENDELI. Flowers large, quite variable, usually light blush sepals and petals, lip rich magenta, quite variable. Early summer. \$10.00 and \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA MOSSIAE. Flowers large, usually light rose sepals and petals, lip crimson and rose with yellow mountings. Summer. \$10.00 and \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA PERCIVALIANA. Sepals and petals deep rose, lip fringed, richly colored magenta, crimson, pink and tawny yellow. Throat marked crimson and gold. Autumn, Winter. Pots \$8.50 and \$10.00. Large specimens \$12.50. GH.

CATTLEYA SCHRODERAE. Flowers very large, sweet-scented, curved waved petals and sepals, color usually light rose deeper on the lip, throat orange, a fine species. Spring. \$10.00 and \$12.00. GH.

CATTLEYA SKINNERI. Guatemala. Similar in habit to above. Flowers rose-purple, in clusters, paler throat. Spring and early summer. Both of the above species are very beautiful and easy to grow. Pots \$8.50 and \$10.00. GH.

CATTLEYA TRIANAE. Flowers large, sepals and petals blush, lip purple-crimson, throat orange, very variable and showy. Winter. \$8.50 and \$12.50. GH.

We can usually supply other species of Cattleya Orchids and various hybrids and shall be glad to furnish quotations on request.

COELOGYNE CRISTATA. India. Very beautiful and easily grown, flowers large pure white, lip stained with orange yellow. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. LH or GH.

CYCNOCHES VENTRICOSUM. Racemes drooping with four to six flowers four to six inches across. Sepals and petals yellowish green, tip white, variable as to its blooming season. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE. India, Assam, etc. An easily grown and comparatively hardy terrestrial Orchid. Flowers large and quite variable. Dorsal sepal green with brown purple spots at center and base, usually whitish at apex. Petals yellowish green, shaded with brown. \$5.00 up. LH or GH.

(This Orchid, known as the "Lady Slipper", should be kept cool and never be allowed to get dry. Can be grown in leaf mold, osmundine, peat, or a light soil mixture. We can supply other *Cypripedium* species and varieties on request. \$10.00 and up.)

CYRTOPODIUM PUNCTATUM. Flower stems two to three feet high, branched with many flowers of a rich clear yellow, marked with red. Must be grown in a greenhouse. Spring. Pots \$7.50 to \$10.00.

EPIDENDRUM ALATUM. Medium sized flowers in erect panicles, sepals and petals green, shaded brown, lip yellowish marked with rose-purple. Fragrant. Summer. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$7.50 to \$10.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM AROMATICUM. Panicles about two feet high, flowers rather small, greenish yellow in color. Very sweet-scented. Spring and early summer. Pots \$5.00. GH or LH.

EPIDENDRUM ATRO-PURPUREUM. Guatemala.



A very handsome species. Flowers in long racemes, sepals and petals green and chocolate brown, lip lavender or creamy white. Delightfully fragrant. Grown in baskets, pots, or on logs. A splendid Orchid. Spring and early summer. Pots \$5.00 to \$7.50. Baskets \$10.00 to \$15.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM AURANTIACUM. (Syn. Cattleya Aurantiaca). Guatemala. Clusters of medium-sized flowers of an attractive orange-red color. A free bloomer and very pretty. Spring and Summer. Pots from \$5.00 up. Baskets \$8.50. GH.

EPIDENDRUM BURTONI, HYBRID. Terrestrial Orchid without pseudo-bulbs; flowers on long stems in dense terminal corymbs, sepals and petals a brilliant Indian yellow, shaded with vermillion.

Dwarf and compact habit. This Orchid can be cultivated in pots in a light rich soil with plenty of leaf mold. In frost-free locations it will form large clumps in the open ground in full sun, and is almost always in bloom. Very scarce. \$2.50 to \$7.50. LH.

EPI-CATTLEYA ORPETIANA. No pseudo-bulbs, small flowers in terminal clusters of a bright rosy purple. Pots \$3.50 to \$7.50. GH.

EPIDENDRUM CILIARE. Central America. Spreading flowers, sepals and petals greenish-white, lip pure white. Winter. Very fragrant at night. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH or LH.

EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. Florida, West Indies, Central America. Clusters of flowers on rather long sprays. Sepals and petals long and greenish-yellow, twisted, lip deep purplish-black and shaped like a cockleshell. This easily grown Orchid has handsome foliage, is almost perpetually in bloom, and does well under lath. One large specimen in a basket in one of our lath houses has been continually in bloom every day for five years, with as many as ten flower sprays in evidence. Grown in pots, in baskets, or on logs. \$5.00 to \$7.50. LH.

EPIDENDRUM FALCATUM. Mexico. Pendulous habit. Large white flowers tinged with green and shaped like butterflies. A fine orchid for hanging baskets. Very attractive. Baskets or on logs. \$7.50 to \$15.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM FLORIBUNDUM. (syn. *E. Paniculatum*) terrestrial. Small flowers in terminal points lilac-purple, lips white. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. Flowers creamy-white, lip streaked, very fragrant. Summer and autumn \$5.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM MYRIANTHUM. Stems slender and leafy. 3-5 feet high, lavender flowers in terminal panicles. Summer. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM NEMORALE. Long branching flower

sprays, flowers large, sepals and petals rose mauve, lip with almost white center bordered with rose. Fragrant and very fine. Summer. LH or GH. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00 to \$15.00.



EPIDENDRUM NEMORALE

EPIDENDRUM O'BRIENIANUM, HYBRID. Terrestrial Orchid without pseudo-bulbs, a cross between *Epidendrum Evectum* and *e. radicans*. Small brilliant red flowers in clusters at the end of long canes. This is the Orchid which is seen frequently in gardens in the milder coastal areas of Southern California. It makes dense, compact masses of vivid color, with flower stems from three to as much as six feet tall. There are plantings of this Orchid growing outside in full sun which have been in bloom every day for twenty years. Cut with long stems and arranged in vases, sprays will keep in perfect condition for weeks. This Orchid can be grown in almost any soil, though a liberal use of leaf mold and cow manure is very beneficial. Pots from 75c up. Large specimens \$3.50. LH or full sun.

EPIDENDRUM O'BRIENIANUM variety **BRA-CEYL**. Long sprays of orange-scarlet flowers. Very fine. Pots \$3.50 up. LH or full sun.

EPIDENDRUM O'BRIENIANUM variety **EVANSI**. Long sprays of orange-yellow flowers. Pots \$2.50 up. LH or full sun.

EPIDENDRUM LAVENDER BEAUTY. Very pretty. Lathhouse or full sun. \$2.50.

EPIDENDRUM O'BRIENIANUM unnamed hybrids. In several different shades, one in particular with flowers of a purplish-mauve color being quite distinctive. All are just as easy to grow and as free flowering as those listed above. All the *O'Brienianum* types are equally successful in pots or tubs, and like plenty of light and sun. Pots, in bloom, 75¢ to \$5.00 according to size. LH or full sun.



EPIDENDRUM ONCIDIoidES. Flowers chocolate, yellow and green in sprays, an easily grown and delightfully fragrant orchid, flowers lasting a long time, grows with us under lath the year round. Late Winter and spring bloomer. Pots \$4.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH. LH.

EPIDENDRUM PRISMATOCARPUM. Spikes erect, medium sized flowers with cream-yellow sepals and petals, blotched with purple. Lip yellow and rose. Summer. Pots \$7.50.

EPIDENDRUM RADIATUM. Flowers creamy white, lip streaked with red-purple, fragrant. Pots \$5.00 to \$7.50. LH or GH.

EPIDENDRUM RADICANS. Mexico and Guatemala. A Terrestrial Orchid without pseudo-bulbs. Clusters of small bright orange scarlet flowers on long stems. This orchid produces many aerial roots and while it is very beautiful and showy, it has not the sturdy-habit of the E. O'Brienianum group. \$1.50 to \$2.50. LH or GH or sun.

EPIDENDRUM TAMPENSE. Small flowers in loose panicles. Sepals yellowish-green tinged with brown, lip white with magenta-purple lines variable as to its blooming season. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH or LH.

EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM. Flower scapes slender, semi-erect small flowers dark cinnabar-red, lip and column yellow. Summer bloomer. Pots \$5.00. GH or LH.

EPIDENDRUM XANTHINUM. Brazil. A terrestrial orchid without pseudo-bulbs. Makes stout canes with large terminal corymbs of small bright straw colored flowers. Lovely and unusual. Scarce. \$3.50 to \$10.00. LH or GH.

LAELIA ACUMINATA ROSEA. Mexico. Scapes carrying four to eight small flowers of rosy color, with dark maroon spot on base of lip. Winter. Pots \$5.00. LH to GH.

LAELIA ANCEPS. Mexico. Flowers in long



sprays, two to six flowers on a spray. Sepals and petals deep rose, lip crimson-purple, the flowers being three to four inches across and quite variable as to color. Very easy to grow and to bloom. Autumn and Winter. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$7.50. LH or GH.

LAELIA AUTUMNALE. Mexico. Flowers three to



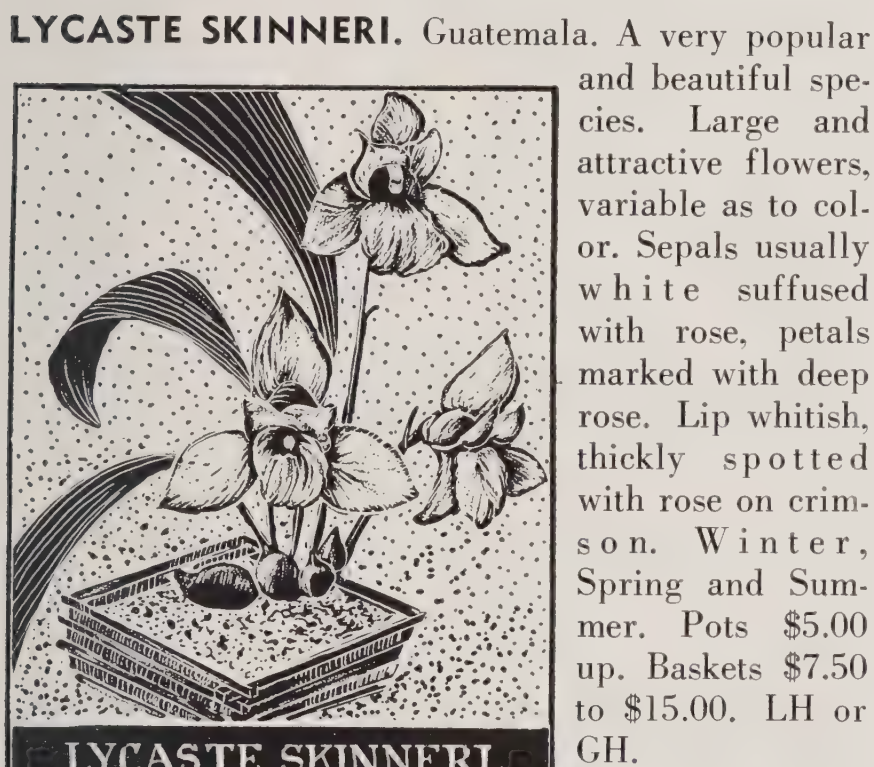
nine on long sprays; rose-purple. Slightly variable in color. Scented. Extremely easy to grow and bloom. Autumn and Winter. Pots \$4.00. Baskets \$10.00 to \$15.00. LH.

LAELIA GRANDIFLORA. (Syn. *Laelia Majalis* and *L. Speciosa*). Mexico. Large flowers, one or two to a spike. Sepals and petals rose-lilac, lip white in center, marked with mauve-purple. Should be kept dry in winter except for an occasional light syringing. May and June. On boards, or logs, or baskets \$5.00 to \$10.00. LH.

LAELIA SUPERBIENS. Guatemala. Stems three to seven feet high, carrying from twelve to twenty large flowers. Sepals and petals deep rose, lip rich crimson with yellow disc. Winter. Pots \$7.50. Baskets \$10.00 up. LH or GH.

LYCASTE AROMATICA. Mexico and Guatemala. Pseudo-bulbs. Dwarf habit, flowers on scapes three to four inches high. Golden yellow lip spotted with orange. Very fragrant. Variable as to blooming season. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

LYCASTE DEPPEI. Height 12-16 inches. Flowers large, sepals pale green, flushed or spotted with red. Petals pure white, lip bright yellow, spotted red. Winter. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.



and beautiful species. Large and attractive flowers, variable as to color. Sepals usually white suffused with rose, petals marked with deep rose. Lip whitish, thickly spotted with rose on crimson. Winter, Spring and Summer. Pots \$5.00 up. Baskets \$7.50 to \$15.00. LH or GH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM BICTONIENSE. Guatemala. Flower scapes erect. Flowers medium sized, sepals and petals yellowish-green, blotched with chestnut-brown, lip pale rose. Autumn. Pots \$5.00. LH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CITROSMUM. Mexico. Flower scapes drooping, flowers with sepals and petals lilac colored, lip rose. Very fragrant. Should be kept dry in winter. Spring and early Summer. Pots \$4.00 to \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. LH or GH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CORDATUM. Mexico. Flower scapes erect, one to two feet high, flowers large, sepals chestnut brown and yellow, petals pale yellow spotted with red-brown. Spring. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM GRANDE. Guatemala. Flower scapes erect, four to five inches, sepals bright yellow, barred with chestnut-brown, petals often entirely chestnut-brown, lip whitish or pale yellow. A very striking, beautiful and easily grown orchid. Autumn and Winter. Pots \$5.00 and \$7.50. LH.



ODONTOGLOSSUM MACULATUM. Flower scapes one to two feet high, flowers two to three inches across. Sepals dark brown, tipped with yellow, petals yellow and brown, tip yellowish-white, spotted brown. Spring. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. LH or GH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM PULCHELLUM. Guatemala. Flower scapes erect, about twelve inches long, with from five to ten flowers. Flowers pure white in color except for yellow disc on lip. Very fragrant. Spring. Pots \$6.00. LH or GH.

ODONTOGLOSSUM URO-SKINNERI. Flower scapes erect, 2 to 3 feet high. Sometimes branched. Sepals and petals greenish, marked with chestnut-brown. Lip large, rose, marked with white. Spring. Pots \$7.50. GH.

ONCIDIUM BICALLOSUM. Guatemala. Large, handsome, leathery leaves. Flower scapes generally about eighteen inches high, sometimes branched. Flowers with yellow sepals and petals, shaded brown-green. Lip bright yellow, crest whitish specked with red. Winter. Pots \$5.00 or \$7.50. LH or GH.

ONCIDIUM CARTHAGINENSE. Leaves 9 to 15 inches high. Flower scapes 3 to 5 feet long shortly branched. Flowers about 1 inch in diameter, creamy white blotched and spotted with purplish-rose. Summer. Pots \$5.00. GH.

ONCIDIUM CAVENDISHIANUM. Guatemala. Large dark-green leaves, flower scapes two or three feet high. Fragrant yellow flowers, spotted with red, lip bright yellow. Spring. Pots \$5.00 to \$7.50. LH or GH.

ONCIDIUM LEUCOCHILUM. Leaves three to five inches, flower scapes 4 to 8 feet high, branched, arched and drooping. Many flowered. Flowers nearly 2 inches in diameter. Sepals and petals of yellowish green, barred and blotched with brown. Lip white. Variable as to blooming season. We have had sprays 7 feet long, carrying over 150 flowers on a spray. Pots \$5.00 to \$7.50. LH or GH.

ONCIDIUM OBLONGATUM. Flowers medium size, in long sprays, yellow, spotted reddish-brown. Winter. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

ONCIDIUM ORNITHORYNCHUM. Mexico and Guatemala. Flower stems seven to twelve inches long, branched, with many small pink flowers. Very fragrant. Pots \$5.00. LH or GH.

ONCIDIUM SPLENDIDUM. Guatemala. Flower scapes erect, one and a half to three feet high. Flowers large, sepals and petals yellow-green, barred and blotched with rich brown. Lip large, clear yellow. Winter. Pots \$6.00 to \$7.50. GH.

ONCIDIUM VARICOSUM, variety ROGERSI.

Brazil. Typical graceful spray orchid with many bright yellow flowers on very long sprays, like butterflies. Autumn and Winter. Pots \$7.50. Baskets \$10.00. LH or GH.



ONCIDIUM WENTWORTHIANUM. Flower scapes three to six feet long, branched with many flowers, which are nearly two inches across. Sepals and petals yellow, blotched with red-brown, lip yellow spotted with red-brown. Summer. Pots \$5.00 to \$7.50. Baskets \$10.00. GH.

PERISTERIA ELATA. Panama. A strong growing, handsome species with stout pseudo-bulbs, sometimes six inches high. Leaves two to three feet high. Flowers on long scapes, two or three inches across, waxy white, fragrant. Lip sometimes faintly spotted with purple. The flower is considered to resemble a dove and the Orchid is known as the "Dove Orchid". Can be grown in pots or baskets. A terrestrial orchid. Summer and Autumn. Pots \$7.50. GH.

PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS. Asia and Australia. Terrestrial Orchid with leaves one to three feet high and flowers three to four inches across. Sepals and petals yellow-brown and silvery-white, lip rose-purple in the throat. Can be grown either in pots or in the ground. Likes plenty of water. Spring. Pots \$10.00 and \$12.50. LH or GH.

SCHOMBURGKIA TIBICINIS. Flower stems three to five feet high, petals reddish or purplish-brown, lip orange-yellow, streaked with red purple, rosy beneath, lip whitish, shading to purple, disc yellow. Early Summer. \$5.00 and \$7.50. GH.

STANHOPEA WARDI. Scapes with 3 to 7 large golden yellow flowers, spotted red-purple. Must be grown in baskets, as the flowers droop from the sides and bottom of the plant. Fragrant. Summer and Autumn. Baskets \$7.50 to \$15.00. LH or GH.

TRICHOPILIA SUAVIS. Flowers large, fragrant, variable, sepals and petals cream-white spotted with pale rose, lip cream-white, the apical half spotted with rose pink, disc marked with orange. Spring. Pots \$7.50. GH.

TRICHOPILIA TORTILIS. Mexico. Large flowers, sepals and petals narrow, twisted, pale rose, margined with pale yellow-green. Lip white, spotted with red-brown, edges crisped and undulated. Variable in blooming season. Pots \$5.00. Baskets \$10.00. GH.

ZYGOPETALUM MACKAYI. Terrestrial. Flower scapes eighteen to thirty inches high with several flowers on a stem. A large plant will produce as many as five or six spikes. The sepals and petals are light yellowish-green, blotched with purplish brown, lip broad, white, streaked and spotted with violet-purple. Delightfully fragrant. This orchid can be grown in the same manner as Cymbidiums. Blooms in autumn and winter. Large specimens in pots \$15.00 to \$30.00, according to size. Small plants \$3.50. LH.

FOOTNOTE

We can supply in Spring and Summer unestablished plants of many orchids as we receive them from our collectors, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00, according to variety and size.



Typical spray of Cymbidium Orchid

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CULTURE OF CYMBIDIUMS

In our opinion, it is less difficult to grow Cymbidium Orchids well and have an abundance of flower than it is to grow, for example, Azaleas, Gardenias and tuberous Begonias, particularly in Southern California with our hot sun and dry air. We will deal first with their cultivation in the ground under the light shade of Oaks or other trees which do not throw too dense a shade, or better still in lathhouses. Where there is any question as to proper drainage of the soil, it is important to raise the beds about twelve or eighteen inches, putting underneath two or three inches of crushed rock or pea gravel to insure perfect drainage. The soil should be about half light loam and half leaf mold, with the admixture of some bone meal or **well-rotted** cow or steer manure if obtainable. When the plants are set in the ground, care being exercised to keep the pseudo bulbs well above the ground, and in no case too deep, the surface of the ground should be covered with either peat, bean straw, or leaf mold so that the roots will always be cool and moist under the mulch. The beds must not be cultivated as the roots are just below or on the surface.

In the Summertime the plants are benefited by sprinkling overhead in the mornings. This overhead sprinkling should not take place late in the day, otherwise water may settle in the new growth and remain there overnight, which sometimes results in the rotting of the new growths. This overhead sprinkling should not be confused with irrigation, which is an entirely distinct operation. The plants should be copiously watered in the Summertime and never be allowed to become dry, nor should the soil ever get into a soggy condition, as free and perfect drainage is essential to the well-being of Cymbidiums. The matter of how often to water naturally depends on weather conditions; hot days and drying winds, the character of the soil, the age and size of the plants, etc., etc. In the coastal regions the plants will not require as constant watering as in the hotter interior regions. Normally, near the coast, particularly if there is a good cool mulch all over the ground, one thorough soaking a month will usually prove sufficient. Further inland, in hot weather, the plants may require soaking every week or ten days. Plants in containers, especially clay pots, of course, will require water much more frequently. One cardinal rule must invariably be observed—never water if the soil is already wet. These remarks do not apply to light overhead springling to moisten the foliage and cool the air. An overhead sprinkling system with pipes below the roof throwing a fine, misty spray will prove distinctly beneficial, especially in areas with strong summer heat. During unusually hot weather, the sprinklers can be turned on once or several times a day, thereby increasing atmospheric moisture, which is so desirable.

When the plants are well established, that is to say, after they have been in the ground for a year, mulch of cow manure or rotted steer manure can be spread on the beds, keeping it away if possible from contact with the bulbs themselves, although unless the manure is too fresh there is little danger of the manure damaging the bulbs. The laths overhead should be about their own width apart, and run North and South, rather than East and West, thus breaking the rays of the sun to about the right extent. If the location is one in which warm or drying winds occur, it is a good idea to board up the lath on the windy side to a height of five or six feet, but this need not be done all around the house as these plants must have plenty of light and air to insure freedom of bloom.

(over)

CULTIVATION IN POTS, TUBS OR BOXES

Where the plants are grown in containers, it is highly important to provide plenty of drainage in the bottom of the container. Rocks, broken crocks, or pea gravel should be placed in the bottom of the container to one-fourth to one-third of the depth of the pot or tub. The same soil mixture as designated for the beds outside can be used for the containers. If, after filling the pot or tub with water, it flows through immediately and does not stay on the surface, that is an indication that so far as drainage is concerned the compost is about correct. If, on the other hand, after watering, the water remains on top of the soil, it is a sign that there is not enough drainage or that the compost is too heavy.

Established plants in containers can be given manure during the Spring, Summer and Fall every two weeks, a little at a time. Little and often is always a good rule with respect to fertilizing. Never give a double amount of fertilizer on the theory that the plants have not been getting enough. So far as this matter of fertilizing Cymbidium Orchids is concerned, there are many good growers who do not fertilize at all. On the other hand, there are plenty of good growers who do. The same divergence of opinion holds good with respect to the soil in which they should be grown. Nearly every grower has his own ideas on the subject.

According to our experience and observations, when Cymbidiums do not succeed in containers, it is frequently because they are put into too large a container. Consequently, when they are watered, the roots are not able to assimilate all the moisture and they rot. Another reason for the plants not growing or blooming well either in the ground or in containers is because they are planted in situations where they do not receive enough light. They will not succeed or flower where the shade is too heavy.

HARDINESS OF CYMBIDIUMS TO COLD

The Orchids are considerably more resistant to cold than many plants which fill our gardens. They will endure several degrees of frost without damage when the tops of Geraniums, Heliotrope, Nasturtiums, etc., show the effects of cold.

The question is often asked as to the right time and proper manner for dividing Cymbidium plants. We and a good many other growers, I think, do some dividing every month in the year, though we have found dividing in July or August has brought the most satisfactory results. Some growers like to divide the plants as soon as they have finished flowering. The commercial grower has to do a good deal of dividing, particularly varieties of which the stock is scarce. When the plants are divided and replanted in the ground in moist soil, they can receive one good watering at the time and no further watering for three or four weeks. If divided and planted in containers, it is well to wait three or four days before watering at all, but in both instances the foliage should be well sprinkled overhead every day — in hot weather two or three times a day is better still. The non-commercial or amateur grower who has these plants for their beauty and flowers will have better results by dividing or disturbing as little as possible. Continued dividing and replanting often results in loss of flowers for at least one season. A clump of these Orchids undisturbed will increase in size and flower production every year. Nothing is finer or more deeply satisfying than a large well-grown plant of Cymbidium, with a profusion of flower.

By having several varieties, Cymbidiums can be had in flower in your garden from December until the end of July, or even the beginning of August. The early blooming varieties such as *Tracyanum* and its Hybrids usually come into flower in December, and *C. Lowianum* being one of the latest bloomers of them all is sometimes carrying flower until the middle of August. These beautiful Orchids are easily grown. They increase in size and beauty every year, it not being uncommon for an old plant to carry as many as fifteen to twenty flower spikes, the flowers themselves on the plants lasting from six to twelve weeks and lasting also for several weeks when cut or brought into the house, so it is no wonder that the demand for them is increasing day by day, so much so that up to now the demand has been running ahead of the supply, particularly for the newer and rarer varieties.



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